The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

On listening to a Musical Snuff Box.

'Tis often said that music ...
A charm to calm the ... breast;
And oft the hapless ... lovers,
In scenes of grief re... dress.

If music's charms can ... dismiss
Those cares which ... long reign,
And wrap the will ... sorrowing bliss,
What magic power ... may claim.

Yes, wonders ... we must own,
To these, the ... sing tone
As oft as each ... gifted strings
Rolls sweetly ... ear.

Then still repeat ... strain,
Till with the ... rapture given;
Pause thy and ...
Gentle as sigh of heaven.

ELLEN.

TO CHARLOTTE.

While we pl... Maiden!
Yet soon ... sigh,
And may th... laden
With pleasure ... then;
May peace ... adorn
Thy youth ... bird form,
And hea... sadness,
And ... storm.

There ... feeling,
Impa... few,
That's ... possess stealing
As ... dew;
It fle... serenity natives,
From ... plant so high,
And ... lower it rosiest,
In ... damps my eye.

It ... though breezes ...
... ills should flee,
... gentle breeze ...
... may mingle sighs
... on the breast,
... the tears of ev...
... ness shall not weaken
... me, though we may grieve.

... me then with never
... get the hallowed spot,
... sigh from it then must sever,
... en passed in bliss serene,
... childhood's happy moments,
... infant days of joy.
... pleasure's endless firmness,
... ed with grief's alloy.

... me then with cherish
... remembrance of thy friend,
... thy tears shall perish,
And thy soft spirit blend
... kindred souls celestial
... worlds beyond the skies,
... freed from vile terrestrial,
... from these sad, sweet Maiden!
We, soon shall meet again,
And may thy hours be laden
With pleasure until then!
May peace her silken pinions
Spread o'er thy mesh lov'd form,
And banish sorrow's minions,
And quell affliction's storm. GANEM.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1824.

RETROSPECTION.

Oftentimes the memory of former times come like the evening sun upon my soul.—Ossian.

Oh! dear are the woodlands, the rocks and the mountains,
The hills and the valleys to memory allied;
The winding of torrents, the gurgling of fountains,
That are lost in "Connecticut's dark rolling tide."

Oh! often in youth's brightest hours I have sported
In the grove-wood secluded from Sol's scorching beam;
And often at evening the Muses I've courted
By the side of some fountain or deep-winding stream.

Those days then that the friendships of youth fondly growing,
Their tendrils so lovely entwin'd round my heart;
'Twas then that the breast, with affection warm glowing,
Like sweet blossoms cherish'd—untainted by art.

But far now those scenes and the friends so endearing,
And gone are the pleasures to memory allied;
But still smile the woodlands and valleys so cheering,
And still rolls the torrent to meet the dark tide.

Thus time rushes on, the bosom bereaving
Of all the young joys which it once held so dear,
The season where they grew in beauty still leaving,
To waken regret—and call forth the tear!

Oh! fleet is the season of life's brightest hour,
And fruitless the friendships that kindles its joy;
For life is a vapour; it fades like the flower
That chill frosts of winter so reckless destroy!

From this let us learn—that this state of probation
Was never designed for the home of pure joy;
That the mind should aspire to the high exaltation
Of permanent happiness free from alloy.

For there is a hope brightly beaming from heaven,
To cheer the lone Pilgrim who wanders in woe,
Of this trouble, which to man shall be given,
And the friends that were in the desert below.

WILFRID.

WRECK OF THE "COLUMBIAN."

I've seen, upon the far off wave,
A gallant vessel nobly rise;
I've seen her o'r the billow brave,
When when the tempest rent the skies.

But, oh! one fatal hour, after
Upon the briny ocean's breast;
When dismal was every beaten star,
And cloud on cloud together prest;

When lightning's vivid flash was seen,
And peals of thunder loudly roar'd;
When angry winds blew bleak and keen,
And bursting clouds a deluge pour'd;

I saw, amidst the foaming spray,
The proud "Columbian" rear her crest,
And onward bend her homeward way,
To freedom's soil of freemen blest!

Oh! joy had fill'd the sailor's heart,
For he had dream'd of love and home;
And love is sweet, and home the mart
Of bliss, for which 'tis vain to roam.

That joy was gone! for now his barque
Had struck upon a rocky shore,
And sunk beneath the ocean dark,
To dash its swelling waves no more!

But oh! what rapture and delight,
Did speedily in my bosom glow,
When day dispell'd the gloom of night,
And lit again the azure brow;

When o'er the dark cloud from the sky,
Was borne to regions far away,
And Boreas cease'd to rule on high,
And Sol put forth his beaming ray;

I saw the calm, blue ocean smile
Upon the last "Columbian's" crew;
Whose skiffs soon reach'd a sunny isle,
And vanish'd from my gazing view!

* * * * * *

Oh! beauty's sparkling eye no more
Shall lose its lustre by a tear;
For on his native, happy shore,
Ere long, her lover will appear.

He'll clasp her to his throbbing breast,
Forgetful of the dangers past,
And form her lover, never part,
To brave again the ocean blast. CYRUS.

THE MORALIST.

"A mother's sorrow cannot be conceived
But by a mother."

I marked a mother at the tomb of her son.—Her sable garment coincided with the deep gloom that hung heavily around her heart.—Her declining head, her close clasped hands, her fixed position, her tear bedewed cheek, bespoke the intensity of her thoughts and the sorrow of her soul. The scene struck the strings of sympathy, and a correspondent tear flowing from the impulse of a similar feeling, trickled down my cheek. Fancy lent her creative power to my mind, and methought I heard and felt the grief inspired soliloquy of the heart-broken mother, as she revolved in her depressed mind the following thoughts—"Ah, yes, my child, thou art numbered with the dead!—The curtain of my hopes has suddenly dropped, and the thick cloud of soul-rending despondency shuts the light of joy and tranquility from my mind. When feeble infancy was thine, with what rapture I watched the pleasurable smile playing on thy health flushed cheek; it was then my heart bounded with ecstacy, and antedated the joys of youth and the happiness of manhood. I thought then wouldst have been the pillow of my old age, I thought thou wouldst have supported my tottering, declining life, when the extinguished hand of time had quenched the fervor of vitality. But ah! these love-built hopes are gone for ever;—they are buried in the humid earth with thee. No more I hear thy voice, no more I mark thy sprightly eye;—thy voice is silent as the grave, and thy eye fixed by the rigid power of death. Scarce more than eighteen years had rolled around thy head before the "grim monster" came and snatched thee from the world. Thou wert stricken as the tender sapling scathed by the lightning's fiery bolt.—O death! thou art the destroyer of a mother's bliss! But still amid all my sorrow I will say,

"Winds may beat on that frame,
And rain level on what was fair;—
Back to the skies from whence it came,
The soul created, shall flourish there."

With these words she ended, and taking her little daughter by the hand she slowly retired.

FEMALE PIETY.

Religion in a female secures all her interests. It graces her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendships, secures all her esteem, and adds a dignity and worth indescribable to her deeds. How sweet! when the mistress of a family is the hand-maid of the Lord—when the mother of children is an example of piety—when the wife of our bosom is espoused to the Redeemer! how desirable that the daughter be a chaste virgin to Christ! that the sister leaneth on the arm who sticketh closer than a brother! that the songstress of the temple belongeth to the heavenly choir! How pleasant, when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place, who may guard the interests and the health of his heaven-born companions, and the children of the covenant! When about to leave her a widow, and commit to her exclusive care his helpless offspring, how consoling, if her character is such that she can lean upon the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of him, who is the father of the fatherless! Then he quits the world calm and happy, supported by the hope, that he shall meet them in heaven. Religion has a peculiar sweetness when it mingles with the softness of the female character; so the dew drop borrows odour and colour from the rose.

THE SOCIAL VIRTUES.

The happiness of this life consists much in the interchange of kind affections, and of tender sympathies and mutual condescensions. We must live for each other and we must encounter so many varieties of character and opinion, and must never be weary of making little concessions, of pardoning little errors, or even forgiving insults. Whatever fame and splendor may attend commanding talents, we always value most the virtues that make us easy and happy, and it is pleasing to think how many have been lamented and beloved by their friends, for their kind affections, and amiable and benevolent exertions. Since so very few of us can expect to make this world ring with our name, our talents, or any thing else, why is it not a labor most worthy of the christian heart, to endear ourselves to those around us, so that our presence may kindle a smile thro' the social circle, and our friends may rejoice that they are brought nearer each other in their mutual love of us—that in our absence they may feel that one is wanting, and when our heads are laid low in the grave, they may say with bursting hearts, "We have lost him who always made us happy."—C.A.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

'76.

I am old, and stand alone in the world. It may be that I would be glad to leave it; but the tieless and the sorrowful existence, the love-bound life, and the life of happiness and glory, are alike firmly connected to the web of Fate; and they who would, have not the power to unravel it. I have been young and happy, and hoped that the withered leaf which I am now become, would have fallen from its stem, when the young one was budding to supply its place. But I have been mistaken; the young leaf has fallen, and the old, useless remnant of a mind and a war-beaten bloom, hangs cheerlessly and solitarily upon its stem; and there is no storm can destroy it.

There have been streams of delight and rivers of sorrow running over the course of my existence; but now that the springs of that existence are dried up, those streams and rivers have vanished. I have gathered many a laurel, and supported it on my brow; but now that I am old, and feeble, and poor, those laurels must support me.

I have lived when men who were poor and oppressed, and struggling for their liberties, had yet time and heart enough to be kind to one another, and now think of dying when men are rich and free, but not a whit the more kind. I do not regret the days that are past; for, although they were days of joy, and love, and blessedness to me, they were days of unmingled bitterness to my country. When we had victories, I rejoiced, and my wife and children rejoiced with me.—When our independence and peace were found compatible, I rejoiced also; but there was none left to rejoice with me. I am not a Spartan, but I am proud that my son died for that which his father was only privileged to fight for. His reward, was a quick, and a glorious death!—mine, a life long, desolate, and unhappy.

I have lived to see the man with whom I have twice been in battle, return to our country, and find its tumult changed to tranquility, and its friendship and good will, to enthusiastic gratitude. Men say, that their hearts burned, and their eyes filled, as they grasped the withered hand of the old warrior. As for me, my heart is too old and listless to burn; but my eyes filled, and if not with the transient emotion of the populace, at least with a libation to the past. And now that he has gone on to the South, to see if our brothers of a warmer climate are furnished with warmer hearts, I would ask my fellow citizens, if they have forgotten him! A few days before he came to our city, I beheld a mother in the street, teaching her volatile infant to articulate the name of La Fayette. He was then in our hearts and our prayers, and on our tongues, late, gloom, and every article of our apparel. But who talks now of La Fayette? There is a deep subsidence of tumultuary feeling; but I hope, in gratitude, it hath not been to forgetfulness.

There is a melancholy reflection naturally associated with the knowledge of this decay of public sentiment, which might be considered ominous, had not past experience rendered it familiar. It is that my countrymen, although they have named us, in their records and their histories, as the "Heroes of '76," and the "Veterans of Freedom," and have called us forth to participate in the joy of this national jubilee, like the tattered banners, and the mouldering trophies, which are exhibited to renew the recollections of former victories, and then again be consigned to their obscurity, will leave us again to meditate over the weariness and desolation of our age, and to weep over their unkindness and neglect.

From the Blank Book of a Small Collegian.

HUFFEY WHITE.

It was the beginning of the year 1821, that, for my sins, I was travelling in the north mail to Lincoln. My companion was a "scion of a noble stock," and a *soi disant* invalid; so tenacious of descent, that, as Boniface said of his ale, he ate, drank, slept, lived, and died, upon his 'family;' and was, withal, one of those tiresome, pressing, disconsolate, hearty old bachelors, who are afflicted with more diseases than the College of Physicians is acquainted with. Our only other fellow passenger 'was eloquent in silence;' for we heard his voice for the first time, when we parted, at Market-Harborough, where he wished Mr. Plantagenet better health, satirically adding, that he blessed God he had a good constitution, and no nonsense about him.

An influx of strangers, arising from a county election, obliged us to put up with a double bedded room. Mr. Plantagenet had taken his nightly allowance—a posset, some cawdle, and a basin of water gruel: had arranged his toast-and-water on one side, and his lemonade on the other: had applied hot bottles to his feet, and warm pillows to his head; and having exhausted every waiter within his reach, was, at last, in a state of quiescence, when a thundering rap was heard at the door. 'You can't come in,' said Mr. Plantagenet, faintly, from under the clothes, as he saw me about to unbar the door: 'the cold air (he observed in a smothered voice,) would be fatal to me, at this time of night. You can't come in,' he repeated, in a shriller key. 'But we will,' was reiterated outside. 'You will!—what drunken vagabond is this?—Fellow do you know——' 'Dont jabber to us, you old sinner; but unbolt the door.' 'God bless me!' cried the Hypochondriac, 'can I believe my ears! An old sinner! There *must* be some mistake, which——' 'We'll burst the panels,' interrupted the assailants. 'Oh! this is unbearable: give me my flannel gown: I'll leave the inn, instantly,'—'Force the door, Jack: I say, d——me, force the door, or the old one will get off.' And, our assailants suiting, lustily, the action to the word, the staples gave way with a crash. Two constables entered with a warrant; desired my unfortunate friend to surrender; and instantly appear before a magistrate!

'Gentlemen,' said the Honorable Athelstan, with all the dignity he could assume, in his night cap, 'this may be an excellent joke to you; but I happen to be a man of influence, and bitterly shall you repent it. It is clear you don't know me——'

'O, but we do: and a devil of a chase you have given us: so now turn out.'

'If I dont have you tried for assault and battery, at the Old Bailey, may I never sleep again,' replied Athelstan.

At this juncture I interposed; and discovered with amazement, that my illustrious allied friend was taken to be *Huffey White!* that a warrant had been issued against him, in that character; and that it was indispensably necessary that he should forthwith appear before Colonel Clavering, the county magistrate.

I see him standing before me, as I, with the utmost difficulty, explained the circumstance. I seem again to witness his astonishment, his obstinacy, in declaring it impossible. 'I won't believe it: a man of my station in life; of my connexions; of my appearance, (and he sat bolt upright in bed,) to be taken for a highwayman!—It's out of the course of nature: (and he took a draught of lemonade:) hardly sweet enough:—so, good people, (he resumed,) from this place I wont stir. Were I not in bed, I'd soon—however, to-morrow I will avenge this insult, and visit with the law my aggressors. Settle it with them, E——, (he observed to me,) settle it with them.' And carefully closing the curtains, he turned on his other side, and disappeared in the feather bed.

'Ha! ha! ha!—Blow me if that's bad,' said the first constable; 'but it wont do: this is a fifty guinea job; and d'ye think we're such flats, when we have you so snug, as to let you slip either, for a bit of blarney? No, no. Come, Jack,' and they simultaneously tore off the clothes, and placed the Duke of Cardigan's cousin bolt upright upon his legs, in the middle of the apartment. My interference was again indispensable.

Plantagenet suffered himself to be dressed, in silence; and I, having previously prepared myself with documents, for rectifying the mistake, accompanied him, and his attendant constables, to the magistrate's. Huffey was speechless. Even concern for his health, and his natural dread of a draught, were forgotten. He looked around him, occasionally, with the air of a man awakening from a painful dream; but not a sound escaped him.

On our arrival at Colonel Clavering's, a few minutes' conversation, and the production of some papers, soon rescued the noble Athelstan from the charge of being a footpad.

It appeared, that after committing various robberies in the neighborhood, the county magistrates had ascertained Huffey to have quitted London by the Leicester mail; that a warrant had been issued out against him; in consequence; and that the same description applying to both parties, my hapless friend had been apprehended for a highwayman. Beyond doubt, our silent fellow passenger, who had 'no nonsense about him,' had been Huffey White!

Many and sincere apologies were made for the mistake; but Mr. Plantagenet resolutely declared he should never survive it. 'At my time of life! a man of my family to be taken for a common footpad!—say no more: my death-warrant is sealed.'

Neither argument or raillery could remove the impression. 'You are very good,' was the reply to a hope Colonel Clavering had expressed that they should meet again, and often, hereafter—'but—' and his countenance assumed a most dolorous expression, 'I am now bound upon my last journey.'

Our hospitable host entertained us that night, and the next morning Mr. Plantagenet resumed his route. But he was still haunted by the same idea. When in his carriage he replied, with a wave of his white handkerchief, to some badinage from his fair hostess, respecting a future Mrs. Plantagenet. 'Many thanks, Madam; but earthly feelings are at rest with me. I am hastening to a world—(his voice went off in a quaver)—where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. Colonel Clavering, farewell! You look for the last time on Athelstan Plantagenet. All is over. Drive on.'

The gentle reader, perhaps, will smile at hearing that *malidie imaginaire* very shortly had her triumph. Whether cold, over exertion, excited feelings, or hypochondriacism, produced the event, is uncertain; but a few weeks afterwards, the county paper announced the death, at the mansion of his noble relative, of the Honorable Athelstan Plantagenet, uncle to the late, and cousin to the present Duke of Cardigan; M. A., F. R. S., F. L. S.—and, thinks I to myself, A.S.S. Time, however, and the cares of maturer life, had almost effaced the circumstances from my recollection, till, on passing through Northampton; I was shown, in the corner of a country church-yard, Huffey White's grave.

It is on record, that this terror to nervous ladies and elderly gentlemen, after his last exploit of robbing the North mail, was tried, condemned, and executed, in this very town; and afterwards, by the entreaties of his friends, (who for many nights watched around his grave,) buried in the church-yard of St. Giles, the parish in which the jail is situated. To the last, the same daring reckless spirit displayed itself, which characterised him through life. On his way to execution, he snatched an orange from the basket of a woman who stood near the foot of the gallows; and on the platform replied to the devotions of his fellow sufferer, 'Come, look sharp; let's be off.'

The corner is almost concealed from public gaze, and wholly appropriated to the remains of malefactors. The spot is lonely and quiet; the grass grows green and fresh o'er his grave: but superstition has cast her halo around it; and the peasant, in the hour of twilight, will take any other path than that which runs beside it; will whistle, will sing, will fix his eye on any object, however distant and uninteresting; and he feels happy and relieved when he leaves the spot behind him, where, beneath the sod, moulder the remains of this Prince of Footpads.

Table-Talk at a Boarding-House.

BREAKFAST.

Polly.—Ma, don't you think this is the most *beautiful morning ever nachur profuced?*

Mrs. Prudrit.—'Tis very fine indeed.—Polly, why don't you ask the gentlemen if their coffee is agreeable?

Boarders.—Very good ma'am.

Polly.—Gentlemen, if you don't find your breakfast *palatable* only *expound* your wishes, and we'll think ourselves *extremely* happy in gratifying them.

Boarders.—Hem—

DINNER.

Polly.—Mr. Fairchild, have you heard of the *fuel?*——Fair. What?——Polly. Have you heard of the *fuel* that was *contested* across the river this morning?——Fair. O! I beg your pardon—I did not understand you—yes, I am told the parties were both severely wounded.——Polly. O mercy! The very idea of a *fueller* quite *annihilates* me.—Ma, will you have a *churnip?*——Mrs. P. No dear, but I'll have a *pochatoe*—

TEA.

Polly.—Ma, will you have some sugar for your tea?——Mrs. P. No dear—I *reckon* I don't fancy sweet tea *like as* you do, Polly.——Polly. I confess my affection for the *saccharine dulcet. I opine the flavosity of the sugar abates the animosity of the tea, which is very inimical to my diabolical appetite.*——Fair. Pro-di-gious!

From the Peekskill Chronicle.

Cæsar ob de Nort' to Pompey ob de Sout' an' Wes' —and to fort' so on.

Mos' suspected frien',

Dis comes by de way ob de Wes' India, and ober de Alle-go-hen-eye, round Wes' Point, "up de riber, down de creek," twenty one mile from de Nort' Pole, and sixty tree leagues from de spot in de moon. Now, Pomp, vat you tink ob de Presumdency: who you 'pose ride 'Nighted 'Tate horse nex'? Massa M'roe mus' slip he foot out de 'tirrup fore great while, you know, and den de peple got 'stand ready put nudder rider on; who you tink ride best, and take mos' care de horse, and not founder him when hot? I know what you tink, fore you tell me; I see your cheek red wid de hot dog-day ob anger, and your eye black and green wid rage; den you call Cæsar hard name—fool, turkey-cock, goose, gander, duck-leg, turnip t'ief, and all dat; den you brawl out, like bear in 'teel trap—*Hurrah, for Massa Jackain!—Hurrah, for de hero ob New Orleans!*—Ahah, dat what you arter; berry well, Pomp; Cæsar got no objection for de General, on'y he make ebery body fite like de debil, wedder he be make ebery body fite like de debil, wedder be he make ebery body fite like de debil, wedder be he make ebery body fite like de debil, wedder be he 'tomach for it or not; nudder ting, Cæsar 'fear'd if Ole Hick'ry get on de horse dis time, he kick off de middle, t'row away de bridle, clap spur to him, and ride ober ebery ting in he way! Dere-fore, negur and Indian 'tand no chance, no more dan cat widout claw 'mong all de dogs in Rogue-Island! Den dere nudder ting too; "Ole Birginny neber tire," you say; dat true enough; she neber tire long as she send Presidumps herself; but Nordern folks get tired ob Suddern folks riding all de time, when Nordern peple hab good rider as well as dem! No, no, Pomp; let massa Adams hab little ride now; he run risk ob drowning long enough; he take tea several time ober de water, wid de King's folks; now he wants dem take dere turn, and come see him at de Presidump's house in Washington. Den de Nighted 'Tate horse like change too; eight year mus' ton hang side for one time; but massa 'Hoe berry good man, he take good care ob de animal and he look smood an' clean now as when he firs' get on he back. 'Tis ole man what ride de horse when he nothing but colt, ob de same name as massa Adams, ride berry well, and de present rider not say underwise: therefore, why not try de same breed again? Den dere's your odder Kandidate, Massa Crawford; you 'tick him up wid de notion dat he know how to ride better dan any ob de udders, when he don't know de crooper ob de saddle from de belly-band, no jus as like to set he face to de tail as to de head! —Hah, hah! Pomp, you make a me almos' die wid laffing; I don't b'lieve I eber get ober it. Me like to see you and Massa Crawford hete mounted togedder, one wid he back one way, and tudder wid he face annudder way! But make fun for de Nordern folk, and make you look while under de gills, as de saying is.—Any ting in de worl' but Massa Crawford for Presidumpt; any ting else but dat, Cæsar say; if Gin'ral Jackson get he right leg ober de middle, why den let him ride, and if Massa Adams get right leg ober fa' den let him ride; but, go away Massa Crawford!

Hoping dat you will answer dis letter 'fore de mail, I remain, &c. *CÆSAR ob de Nort'.*

GREEN MONKEYS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

An English officer, serving in the Colombian army, gives the following particulars of the Green Monkeys of South America: By night the trees were visited by groupes of green monkeys, who kept up such a horrid chattering as prevented our enjoying a single moment's repose until day, when we were beset by immense flocks of parrots, paroquets, and macaws, more noisy than our nocturnal visiters. I had an opportunity of witnessing the ingenuity and cunning of the Indian guides, one of whom proposed to rid us of the monkeys, provided he got a handsome penknife as a reward. He went outside the trees with a bottle, in which he put some peas; putting down his fingers now and then, he took out some, which he eat with seeming satisfaction; leaving a few strewed around, he retired; and the monkeys, who are very minute in their observance of men's actions, descended very cautiously, and having found some of the peas, a quarrel ensued; but one, more crafty than the rest, peeped into the bottle, and, determining to secure a good handful, thrust down his hand, and, filling it, he set up a titter, as he could not withdraw his hand. The Indian now ran and secured him, and all the tr be fled from branch to branch in evident agitation. Part of an old red jacket being procured, all hands went to work to make him a new suit of clothes, and, after being dressed, he was let loose in the branches among his astonished companions, who collected round him, and, gazing on him with curiosity for about five minutes, a busy scene ensued; the other monkeys plucking branches, and flogging the soldier monkey; who jumped from branch to branch, pursued by the whole commonwealth of monkeys, until they were out of sight. Thus the Indian ridded us of those pests. We daily saw different tribes, perhaps three tribes of different colours in one day; some were very mischievous, throwing pistachios, limes, and other fruits, at us. Our women rode on donkeys, one of which getting tired, and as besting would not make him go, he was abandoned; the monkeys, as usual, were attentive spectators, and seeing the donkey left, they descended to have a ride; three or four dozen mounted together, on his ears, neck and every other part and even two clung to his tail, while the others whipped and scratched him. The donkey, frightened by this novel treatment, acquired new speed, and began cantering, while his pursuers as nimbly plied him, until he came up to our rear braying. The monkeys now abandoned him, so dreadfully scratched and torn, that he never attempted to stop afterwards.

From the English Chronicle.

LONDON POLICE.

MEDICATED MUFFINS.—Mr. Philip Moon, master muffin-maker, in Seven Dials, was summoned before the Commissioners, at the suit of Mr. Richard Jaggers, a Whitechapel manufacturer of yeast, for the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence half-penny, alledged to be due and owing to the said Richard for yeast sold and delivered.

Mr. Richard Jaggers handed in his account, and having made oath to the sale and delivery, the Court asked Mr. Moon what he had to say why an order for its immediate payment should not be made out against him.

"Why, gentlemen," said Mr. Moon, "I've this 'ere to say—I makes muffins, and crumpets, and all that 'ere; and this here money what he demands of me, was for yeast that would'nt make *good* muffins; and that's the reason as I *refoosed* to pay him for it; as I shall specify by respectable witnesses as was made *verry* much indisposed by eating of 'em. Mrs. Mulroony, please to step forward, *Marm.*"

Mrs. Mulroony, a Milesian matron of ample circumference, bore forward, majestically, through the press of suitors, and was examined by the presiding Commissioner in form and manner following:—

What are you, Mrs. Mulroony?

The mother of six childer, all alive at this present—and many thanks be for the same.

Are you married or single?

Married three times, and Mat Mulroony the last—or how would I come by the childer! But I'm here to the fore to talk about muffins, and not *matthrimony*; and bad ones them muffins was sure enough!

Did you eat of them?

'Faith did I;—and by the same token they *disordered* my *intrigs extremely*. It was afternoon that day Mat Mulroony went to *Chilsea* for his *praskin*, (pension) and forgot to come back by reason of the beer.

Well, and what then?

Why, then, Mrs. Flaherty came into me place, and, "Where's Mat?" said she. "Off for his penshin," says I. "Then we'll wet it with *tay*," says she; "and you shall find *tay*, and I'll find muffins and *butther*," said she to me; and meself sitting darning Mat Mulroony's white cottons at that same time. So Mrs. Flaherty—Michael Flaherty's wife, at the brew-house—and a good wife she is—went for the muffins, and butthered 'em well, and tuck 'em for tay, with *bohay* at three pence an ounce, from Mr. Millikin's round the corner; but bad luck to them muffins would'nt agree with us any how!

How do you know it to be the ... is that dis

agreed with you!—perhaps it was the *baby*, as you call it.

Dereed a bit of the *baby* did it at all, for I took pails of it afore-time without damage, and all the folks said it was them muffins;—bad luck to 'em, I say again, for they puffed me up like Tom Moriarty's big feather bed that burst in the stuffing.

"And yer Honours y'vl plase to take notice that she isn't the same woman since!" said Matthew Mulroony himself—"and I hopes I'll get some recompense for it from yer Honours, or what will I do with the childer this hard winter to come?"

The Commissioners told Mr. Mulroony he must even do as his own wisdom directed him; and they told Mr. Moon they must make an order for the immediate payment of the debt, unless he had better evidence to show why they should not.

"Good luck to you gentlemen!—don't be *rash*," said Mr. Moon; "I've *undeniable* evidence to come yet;" and so saying he called Mr. Henry Augustus Crump—a little wee man in a superannuated suit of black, and a cravat unaccustomed to suspends. Mr. Moon eyed his new witness with that kind of exultation, which denoteth excessive confidence, and listened to him with a half-open mouth, as though he believed him to be a genuine oracle.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Henry Augustus Crump—bowing respectfully to each of the Commissioners,—I rejoice exceedingly in having an opportunity of addressing you on the subject of these unwholesome muffins." (Here the clerk of the Court laughed very irreverently, and more than one of the Commissioners seemed very much inclined to follow his irreverend example.) "Gentlemen, I know not what it is that provokes your risibility but it shall not provoke me to forget the respect I owe to this Court. I say, gentlemen, that I rejoice in the opportunity of addressing you on the subject in hand, but before I proceed, I am anxious to do away any impression which may be lurking in your minds to the prejudice of the cause, because my name happens to be *Crump*. Crump, gentlemen, appears to be a part and parcel of the word *crumpet*, and therefore it may be inferred, surmised, insinuated, or conjectured, that I have a natural leaning or bias towards the defendant, Mr. Moon, because he happens to be a manufacturer of crumpets: but I beg you to believe that such is not the case, and if any one says it is—I say to him, thou speakest falsely."

"This is all very fine, Mr. Crump," said one of the Commissioners, "but what has it to do with the muffins—or rather with the yeast? we want to know why the plaintiff is not to be paid for his yeast."

"Don't be *rash*, Gentlemen! God bless you, don't be rash!" cried Mr. Moon, the muffin-monger, and then he opened his mouth still wider than before, to catch what should come next from his friend, Mr. Oracle Crump.

"Muffins, Gentlemen," continued Mr. Crump, "cannot be made without yeast, and yeast is therefore a principal ingredient—or, as the learned have it, a *component* in the manufacture of muffins; whence it follows that yeast and muffins are—like the French National Assembly, one and indivisible; and if I can show that the yeast supplied by the complainant to the defendant was not yeast, but a vile fermentary concoction of deleteriousness; and that it laid all the defendant's customers flat upon their backs, you will agree with me that the complainant has not a leg to stand upon. Gentlemen, the Hibernian lady, who had first the honor of addressing you, has told you how excessively she was inflated, and blown up as it were, by these abominable muffins: and is it nothing, that the mother of a large family should be swollen like a sugar hogshead, merely because she indulged herself with sixpenny-worth of muffins? But, Gentlemen, this is not all. I myself, Mrs. and the misses Crump, and vast numbers of other respectable people, partook of these muffins, and we were all affected in some way or other. Mrs. Crump, poor woman! being of rather ailing temperament, had not swallowed three bits when she was seized with suffocatory symptoms. The Misses Crump were affected flatulently. With me they produced hiccoughs and heart-burns, and I know not what all. The whole neighborhood in short, who had partook of them, were down sick in some way or other, and I have no hesitation in saying, from an experimental analysis of my own, that these muffins were medicated deleteriously by the yeast, and therefore the yeast ought not to be paid for.—Nay, in my humble opinion, the maker thereof ought to be brought to condign punishment, for it is a horrible thing that the whole community, sitting quietly down to tea, should suddenly be attacked with strong spasmodic affections and retchings—and all the disagreeableness consequent thereon, merely by muffins, which ought to be the most harmless and inoffensive things in existence. Gentlemen, I shall conclude in the words of our immortal bard, by saying—

"The man that mixeth medicine in his yeast,
And is not moved to pity by the consequences,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils—
Let no such man be trusted."

The learned Mr. Crump having thus concluded his dissertation on Muffin Ingy, Mr. Moon the muffin maker, looked for an immediate decision in his favor, not doubting but Mr. Crump's oratory had completely convinced the Court. But in this he was mistaken, for the Commissioners ordered the yeast to be paid for; they being of opinion that the cause of all the mischief might be in the flour, and there being no evidence to fix it in the yeast.

This decision caused much dismay among the lady muffin eaters, many of whom were in Court; for us, they said, if people could not eat muffins in confidence, there was an end to every thing. Mr. Crump declared that his faculties were stultified by the issue, and that he could never venture to masticate muffins in future; and poor Mr. Moon, the muffin-maker, went murmuring away, quite chop-fallen.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REMARKS ON THE "FAMILY GRAMMAR."

BY JAMES BROWN.

Mr. Brown, it seems, assumes upon himself the Herculean task of reforming the nomenclature of the English language, even in defiance of the most learned lexicographers—Walker, Johnson, Sheridon, Bailey, &c. Against No. 12 of the second column, Mr. Brown pretends to correct the sentence, "They progress rapidly," by substituting *advance* in the place of *progress*; thus, "They *advance* rapidly." Now both sentences are equally proper: "They *progress* rapidly" in their studies and they *advance* rapidly on their journey. Thus the public are imposed upon by one who has no education excepting what he has gleaned from the secondary schools of the country! If he had ever read a single page of Latin, he would have known that the first syllables of *progress* and *advance*, viz. *pro* and *ad*, are two Latin prepositions, which would have helped him to a better knowledge of the two words. In fact, his remark serves as letters, viz. to induce his readers to reject the word *progress*, even when it is the best word that they can use.

Against No. 33, same column, Mr. Brown distorts the sentence, "I have eat enough," by substituting *eaten* or *ate* in the place of *eat*. The words *eat* and *eaten* are both participles. [See Dr. Johnson.] A man may therefore say, "I have *eat* enough;" he may also say, "I have eaten enough," and both are good sentences; but to say, according to the other word, "I have ate enough," is as bad as it would be to say, "I have drew (instead of drawn) a prize—I have began (instead of begun) to write—or, I have saw (instead of seen) John, &c." Thus, Mr. Brown's pretended corrections serve to mislead his readers into erroneous expressions.

Grammarians are informed, in the following, of some things which they never knew before; and which prove, that those who teach by books, are daily teaching errors to their pupils:—

In the third column, Mr. Brown says, "*Either* relates to one of two; not to one, three, four, or five. The same remark applies to *neither*." In the above sentence, he says, in substance, only what all his predecessors have said concerning these words. Mr. Murray says, "Either relates to two persons or things taken separately, and signifies the one or the other. To say either of the three, is, therefore, improper." And Mr. Ingersol, though I admit him to be a better grammarian than ever Mr. Murray was, has, nevertheless, copied the same sentence from Murray's into his own Grammar. In my remarks, I shall show, that Mr. Brown, the last author of an English Grammar, and all his predecessors, have, through the whole of their lives, been ignorant of the applicability of the words in question.

Either and *neither* are derived from the Saxon words *aegther* and *nether*, and both are compound words in that language. But this knowledge of their origin in that language, affords no means to determine whether either and neither relate separately to two or two hundred. And the Saxon grammarians were no wiser, in this respect, than the English are.

Whatever may be the parts of speech into which grammarians have classed either and neither; as, whether they are called adjectives, or pronouns, or disjunctive conjunctions, is immaterial; one thing is clear; they are always *distributive* terms; and all grammarians, (I believe all,) have, arbitrarily and ignorantly, limited their powers of distribution, separately, to two persons or things only. Now I would ask, If a man distributes, for instance, bread to the poor, does he give to *two* only? If he is disposed to feed them, may not (?) either ten, or twenty, or fifty, or even five hundred partake of his charity? But for the origin of these words, we need not resort to the Saxon language. *Either* and *neither* are derived from their own sources in the English, which Etymologists have never yet discovered! and these sources prove incontestibly, that the words are applicable not only to two persons or things, but to three or three hundred, of both numbers, and of all persons and genders, if a man chooses so to apply them. The sources of *either* are, he, she, it, th, or.

From *he*, deduct the masculine	e
From *she*, deduct the feminine	e
and bring both the ee's into one, as below;	
From *it*, deduct the neuter gender	i
Bring down the *th*, as a part of the word,	th
Change the o in or into e, and bring down	er
And you have the word	either

Neither is derived from the same sources, the n being first deducted from the word not. Hence it is clear, that either and neither are separately applicable to *either of the three genders*, as the following example will show:—Either John, or Lucy, or that book will answer—that is, either he, or she, or it will suffice. Again—Either of the officers, or either of the four ladies, or either of the five boxes may occupy that seat. Russelas, chap. vi—Neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas, could afford any security. Deut. xvii. 3—Either the sun, or the moon, or any of the host, &c. Neh. iv. 23—Neither I, nor my brethren, nor my servants, nor the men of the guard, &c. Deut. xxviii. 51—Either corn, (or) wine, or oil, or the increase of thy kine, or (the increase of thy) flocks, &c. Roman viii. 38—Neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature shall, &c. See also Jer. xix. 4, and xxxiv. 7, 9. See xii. 49, 51, 53, 57, 58, 59; and many other places. Hence, also, it is clear, that to vary the spelling of these, and other words, according to Mr. Kneeland's plan, would destroy their Etymology. What grammarian hereafter, will be so obstinate and ignorant as to say, that "Either of three is improper!"

J. GROUT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

Having made the proper inquiry, we can vouch for the accuracy of the statement contained in the subjoined communication. No one should hesitate to hear just evidence to the merits of a medicine like that of Mr. Swaim's, which would seem to be very different from the nostrums of the day.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

Dr. Gibson, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, in his Lecture of Monday last, spoke in high terms of Mr. Swaim's Panacea. He remarked that he had found it decidedly beneficial in chronic cases, of Syphilis, &c. and that he had known patients who had laboured under this disease for a length of time, and tried almost every remedy commonly employed for its cure, with very little if any effect, but who, after using the Panacea, recovered quickly and entirely. He related several instances of rapid and extraordinary restoration to robust health from a state of the most miserable weakness and infection, wherein repeated salivations had produced only the mischief incident to the use of mercury. He spoke likewise of Mr. Swaim, personally, acknowledging the generosity which he had shewn in the distribution of his medicine to the poor, and in the support even of whole families until a cure was effected.

The Professor mentioned that he had been censured by surgeons and physicians for recommending the Panacea of Swaim, but that he thought it a duty which he owed to suffering humanity, not to withhold the expression of his opinion and experience of its efficacious character.

A STUDENT.

N. B. We think it our duty to say, that we are surprised to find that a number of spurious mixtures have been got up lately, in imitation of this most valuable remedy—and that several strangers have been injured by the mistake; we would advise all persons who are in want of such a remedy to apply at the fountain head. MEDICUS.

Extracts from Foreign papers.

The Gazette of Mendoza asserts, that on the 13th of August, a dark cloud which covered the whole of that city, discharged a shower of fine whitish sand; and that a similar phenomena was observed to the distance of thirty or forty leagues south of the city.

A packet containing seeds, collected by one of the Society of Friends during a long residence in America, has been transmitted to the Botanic Garden, in the town of Bury, some of which are of the pulse kind, and likely to prove beneficial to society. On one of the labels is the following: "The seed from which the enclosed were raised, were found in the stomach of a wild goose, that was shot 300 miles from land about two years since."

Moscow, though containing a population of only about 350,000 souls, is said to stand upon more ground than any city in Europe; almost every Palace or Nobleman's house having a garden, and all wooden houses being detached from the fear of fire.

Some disturbance occurred in Paris on the 18th, Oct. on the occasion of the interment of Phillipe, the actor. His body was taken to the church of St. Laurent, the Cure of which refused to receive it.—It was attempted, on account of this, to excite some tumult. After having possessed themselves of the body, the crowd promenaded the city, but were at length induced to carry it peaceably to the burial ground of Pere la Chaise.

HAYTI.—Every thing from Hayti is now interesting—that Republic is hereafter destined both from its political, commercial and geographical situation, to become connected by the closest ties with this Continental Republic—it is destined for this by the same law of attraction that compels the lunar orb to revolve around the earth as its axis. The following intelligence from the New-York Evening Post will therefore be read with interest. "A letter from St. Bartholomews, of the 15th November, confirms the sentiment that the troops lately arrived in the West Indies from France, were for relieving the garrison of Guadaloupe and Martinique, and not to attack Hayti."

CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—Dec. 19.

Reception of La Fayette.—At 1 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, Gen. LA FAYETTE appeared, attended by a Committee of twenty four members of the House of Representatives, and was introduced to the House by Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee.

On the General's entry, the members and persons admitted on the floor of the House, rose and remained standing, uncovered.

Mr. Speaker then rose, and, in behalf of the House, addressed the Nation's Guest, in the following eloquent strain, adorned by those graces of oratory for which he is highly distinguished:

"GENERAL: The House of Representatives of the United States, impelled alike by its own feelings and by those of the whole American people, could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that of being its organ to present to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival to the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and to assure you of the high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown.—Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you in the war of our revolution, all have a knowledge, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices, which you voluntarily encountered, and the signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an allen people; and all feel and own the very great extent of the obligations under which you have placed our country. But the relations in which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which this House entertains for you. Your consistency of character, your uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life, also commands its highest admiration. During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after the dispersion of, every political storm, the people of the United States has ever beheld you true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating, with your well known voice, the votaries of Liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which, here, you so freely and nobly spilt in the same holy cause. The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place—to view the forests felled, and cities built, the mountains levelled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and the increase of population. General, your present visit to the United States is the realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity! Every where you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect, you behold us unaltered, and that is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country, and to your illustrious associates, in the field and in the Cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise. This sentiment, so fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted, with unabated vigor, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this Continent, to their latest posterity."

To which address, Gen. LA FAYETTE replied, in a tone in which energy of character and sensibility of feeling were most interestingly blended, to the following effect:

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—While the people of the United states and their honorable Representatives in Congress, have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify in his person their esteem for our joint services and their attachment to the principles for which we have had the honor to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favors with my dear revolutionary companions—yet, it would be, on my part, unfeeling and ungrateful not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness, as they excite in my breast emotions which no adequate words could express. My obligations to the United States, sir, far exceed any merit I might claim. They date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America. They have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence, and now, sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.—The approbation of the American people and their Representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European Revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I stand "firm and erect," when, in their names, and by you, Mr. Speaker, I am declared to have, in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be of my latest breath. You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation, when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvements, and admirable communications, the prodigious creations of which we find an example in this city, whose name itself is a venerated Palladium; in a word, all the grandeur and prosperity of these happy United States, which, at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American Independence, reflect on every part of the world the light of a far superior political civilization. What better pledge can be given of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance to oppression, and of institutions founded on the rights of man and the Republican principle of self-government. No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me—since, in the sons of my companions, and friends, I find the same public feelings, and, permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I had the happiness to experience in their fathers. Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a committee of a congress of thirteen states, to express the fond wishes of an American heart. On this day I have the *honor*, and enjoy the delight, to congratulate the representatives of the Union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can with certainty anticipate. Permit me, Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, to join, to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect."

After the General and the members had resumed their seats, and a short pause occurred,

Mr. Mitchell, the organ of the committee of reception, moved an adjournment.

The motion was agreed to, and the house was adjourned to Monday.

The Speaker then descended from the chair, and most affectionately saluted the General. His example was followed by the members of the house, individually, and some time was spent in this agreeable manner before the General retired.

The Savannah Republican mentions an affray which took place in that city on the afternoon of Sunday, 29th ult. between Gavino D'Lutre and Anthony D'Lambra, in which the latter inflicted a wound on the former with a knife about 12 or 14 inches in length, immediately under his short ribs, in his right side, of which he died on the following Tuesday. D'Lambra was committed to prison to await his trial at the next session of the Supreme Court in January.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

(Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.)

On Thursday afternoon, the exhibition of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, took place at St. Andrew's Church. It was attended by a highly numerous and respectable audience, which seemed to testify much approbation of the performances of the pupils.

On Thursday morning, the body of a coloured man was found dead on board the sloop Hannah Ann, capt. Chance, lying at Hamilton's wharf.—The hold of the vessel had been fumigated for the purpose of destroying rats, which infested the vessel. The deceased went below at a fatal moment, and death was the consequence. His name was Peter Long; a native of Snow Hill, Maryland, aged 25 years.

On Thursday morning, service was performed at St. Augustine Church in this city, in memory of Louis the Eighteenth, late king of France, by the Rev. Dr. Harley, aided by the Rev. Mr. Harrold, the Rev. Mr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Ryan. Bishop Conwell, in his clerical robe, was present. The French consul and other officers of the king of France sat in pews lined with black. The church was crowded; the music rich, and the service solemn.

The Lehigh Navigation Company have received all the coal they expect down this season. It amounts to five hundred and seven thousand bushels; its price something more than one hundred thousand dollars, and its value incalculably more.

The Agents of the Haytien Emigration Society, have taken the large ship Telegraph, of Philadelphia, to sail about the 25th of the present month, with Emigrants to Port au Plat, Cape Hayti, and Port-au-Prince. Those wishing to embark this season, will please to make early application, at the office, No. 122 Lombard street.

On Saturday evening last, about 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of the north part of the city were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be the stable in Crown street in the rear of Mr. Alexander Cook's dwelling in north Fourth street. The small building, with its contents of hay, was soon consumed; the carriage was saved, as well as one or two of the horses; one of the poor animals was so much injured by the fire, as to cause his death, and another was considerably burnt.

The fire on Monday night about 12 o'clock, was at A. Murphy's soap and candle manufactory in South, below Fourth street. It originated in the cellar, owing to the tallow boiling over.

Mr. Goodacre delivered a Lecture on Astronomy, at the Boston Theatre, on Monday last. This he proposed should be the last, during his stay in that city.

The Hornet's launch arrived at Matanzas on the 14th ult. from a cruise of 14 days to windward, having burnt a piratical establishment, and two boats.

The French squadron, from the Chesapeake, arrived at Port R[illegible]al, Mart about the 12th ult.

A bill making a partial appropriation for the year 1823, (appropriating $265,000 for the compensation of the Members and Officers of the two Houses,) has been passed in the House of Representatives.

The Rev. Mr. Post, of Washington, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Wortley and Stanly, Members of the British parliament, arrived at Louisville, (Ky.) on the 28th ult.

In the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen, at Boston, on the 18th ult. is an order for the allowance of $30 for a Thanksgiving Dinner to the inmates of the House of Correction, in addition to their usual rations.

The Small Pox has made its appearance in the colony of New Providence—whether it had its origin from importation or a domestic source was unknown.

A letter from Louisville, Kentucky, states that a fracas took place between Mr. Southard and Mr. William Steele, merchants of that place, in which Mr. Steele was stabbed in the breast, and died instantly.

The present king of Persia made many inquiries of Sir H. Jones respecting America, saying, "What sort of place is it? How do you get at it? Is it under the ground, or how?"

The arrival in the United States of General La Fayette, was celebrated at Caraccas on the 19th of October, by the American citizens residing there, at the house of Mr. Forsyth, who presided. A number of distinguished guests were present, and every thing was conducted with the utmost harmony.

A letter from Port au Prince, Hayti, dated 18th ult. says that a vessel had arrived there, from Philadelphia, full of emigrants, with the *Small Pox* raging among them. She was ordered outside of the harbour, and directions were given that not an individual should be permitted to land.

James Pleasants, was, on the 8th inst. re-elected Governor of the State of Virginia, by the Legislature, for one year.

The Governor of South Carolina communicated to the Senate of the State, on the 1st inst. a resolution from the Legislature of Georgia, proposing the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States: "That no part of the Constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of colour into any of the United States, contrary to the laws of such states."

The Legislature of Maryland have re-elected Samuel Stevens, Governor of that State, by a unanimous vote.

Great preparations are making at Plymouth, Mass. for celebrating the anniversary of the landing of the Fore-fathers of New England, on the 22d inst. A Discourse is to be delivered on the occasion by Professor Everitt. The interior of the Pilgrim Edifice is in a state of forwardness. The "feast of shell" is to be held in the lower Hall, and in the evening there is to be a splendid Ball in the upper one.

American schooner Harriet which was wrecked near the Barbary Coast, was struck by a whirlwind, which capsized and sunk her almost immediately. She went down so quickly that the crew had to dive to cut the lashings of the long boat, in which they saved themselves.

Before the U. S. sloop of War Ontario, left Malaga, some Spanish ladies visited the vessel, and when the American band played 'Viva la Constitucion, long live the Constitution,' they shed tears. This is an affecting tribute, which was rarely paid, we presume, to the royal despotism during its prostration.

It is calculated that there are now twenty-four steam-boats ready to be launched, between Louisville and Pittsburg, on the Ohio river. They are said to be all intended for the lower trade, and are of course of the largest description. These at an average of 300 tons, give 48,000 tons of steam shipping.

Mr. Macon, one of the Senators of North Carolina in Congress, has not been out of Congress a single session since he entered it thirty years ago.

His excellency M. Rebello, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazils, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday last.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of New Hampshire has appropriated two hundred dollars towards raising a Monument over the remains of Washington at Mount Vernon.

John Gaillard has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of South Carolina, for six years from the third day of March next, when his present term of service will expire. Mr. G. has been for some years the Father of the Senate—that is, the Member who has been, for the longest period, without interval, a member of that body. He first entered it in January, 1805.

John M'Lean has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Illinois, vice Nimian Edwards, resigned.

A letter from Trenton, dated on the 13th inst. states that the officers of the State Bank at Trent[illegible] have promptly paid the large demands recently made against that institution, and that specie can be obtained for their notes, at either the Trenton Bank, or the Town counter.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the warrant of John Treadwell, for the murder of [illegible] Harper, of Susquehanna county. The execution is to take place on the 13th January.

On [illegible]day week, the thermometer placed in the sun at Buffalo (Niagara,) rose to 69—a degree unheard of at Buffalo at this season, if heat said to be unparalleled at this season, if heat said to be unparalleled at this season, if heat said to be unparalleled at this season, in that part of the country.

A company has been formed at Utica, for the purchase of land in the territory of Michigan, for the purpose of emigration.

A quantity of counterfeit notes have been found in the possession of a man named Beck, in Huntington. The notes were fives on the Eagle Bank of Newport, not signed, and notes for two dollars on the "The Merchants' Bank" of Newport, signed and filled up in due form.

The Charleston (S. C.) papers mention that pear and peach trees are in full bloom in that city and its vicinity, and that in one instance they have seen half grown peaches of the second growth of this year.

The increase of the population in 21 counties of the State of Alabama since the United States census in 1820, has been [illegible],101. Three or four counties not heard from, will raise the increase to 70,000. The population in 1820, was 127,901.—At the same ratio of increase for the next six years, the State will contain in 1830 more than 300,000 souls.

Between 20 and 30,000 persons assembled to witness the Boat Race at New York. The victors and vanquished celebrated jovially together, and in the evening went to the Theatre in a body.

The President's Message was conveyed from Washington to Baltimore, in less than three hours, by express. It was published, &c. in the newspaper offices, at Baltimore, within two hours of the reading of it was [illegible]. The distance between [illegible] reckoning from the point of departure to that of arrival.

North Carolina, is [illegible] which, as a state, has [illegible] though Pennsylvania, New [illegible] other states, have contributed [illegible] couragement of societies for [illegible] ture, &c. The North Carolina [illegible] ly had its annual session, at which [illegible] tant papers on the natural [illegible] and climate, and the best mode [illegible] use, was read.

A new Masonic Hall was lately [illegible] in Huntsville, (Alabama) with [illegible] lies.

Thirteen hundred and ninety [illegible] the Peace were appointed by the Governor of Vermont at the last session.

Richard J. Manning, Esq. has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and William [illegible] Lieutenant Governor.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

Capt. Wilcox, of the sloop Mackerel, arrived at Norfolk, Va. from St. Augustine, states:

"On the 16th ult. at midnight, while on a passage from Fort St. Marks to St. Augustine, lat. 24 13, long. 82, Capt. W. was boarded by a boat from the U. S. schr. Terrier, Lieut. Commandant Paine, and informed that the Terrier then had in company the French ship Calypso, having on board a cargo of 10,000 bags of coffee, which she had captured five days previous from the pirates, and was proceeding with her prize to Thompson's Island. The Calypso was captured by the pirates on the S. side of Cuba, near Cape St. Philip, and was fallen in with by the Terrier, the pirates having attempted to make their escape in the boat, but unfortunately did not succeed; they stated to Lieut. Paine, that a part of the original crew of the pirates had jumped overboard when they took possession of her, and that they had put the remainder in a boat and sent them adrift.

"Lieut. Paine further informed Capt. W. that on the 1st Nov. off Cape St. Antonio, the Terrier descried an open boat, with a number of men in it, which she gave chase to and captured, and unfortunately the pirates, (for such they proved to be,) with the exception of an old man and a boy, made their escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore. The two persons left in the boat, stated that they were only prisoners to the pirates."

THE MUMMY.

The mummy was on Tuesday opened and examined by Doctors Mott, Stevens and Ackerley, at the Castle Garden, New-York. These gentlemen will no doubt publish an interesting statement, which will put all skepticism on the subject of its being genuine, completely at rest. On placing the body on the table, (says the Daily Advertiser,) it appeared to be wrapped in twenty-six folds of linen, which, by age, had been firmly matted together; but upon placing the knife at the head, and with difficulty cutting a straight line to the feet, the casement was easily separated from the body, which was found to be in a hard, black and perfectly dry state. The bones were hard, the flesh rather soft, the arms, hands and fingers, were in a perfect state, and in a natural position by the side of the body. A large quantity of glutinous substance was found within the body, which on burning was of an agreeable odour. No doubt can now remain that the mummy exhibited, was entombed three thousand years ago; and by the pains taken in embalming it, that it was the body of a female of no inconsiderable importance.

FROM CHINA.

Captain Malabre, of the ship Huntress, arrived at New-York, from Canton, states that on the 4th December, 1822, in the straits of Timor, he was boarded by Captain Ford, of the English ship, Timor, of London, who informed him that in the month of September an English ship was nearly cut off by the Pelew Islanders, some of her crew were killed. The savages gained possession of the deck, after driving all the crew aloft, with the exception of the cook, who intrenched himself behind his coppers, and supplied them with boiling water. In a few minutes a space was cleared for the crew who immediately jumped on deck and drove the pirates into their boats. Capt. M. was informed of her name but does not recollect it. This information will be advantageous to all commanders of vessels pursuing the Eastern Route by Pitt's passage to China, as it not unfrequently happens that vessels are becalmed close to these Islands for several days. Heretofore these Islanders have been deemed perfectly harmless.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The Alexandria Herald of Monday says:—The celebrated case of Clarke against the Corporation of Washington, to recover the amount of a ticket in the Grand National Lottery, purchased by the said Clarke, and which drew the prize of $100,000, occupied our court the whole of last week. The law and the facts were very minutely examined and canvassed, and the instructions given by the court to the jury were remarkable for their perspicuity. The jury retired about 2 o'clock on Saturday, and in three quarters of an hour returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of $85,000, to carry interest from the 17th March, 1823, till paid. The prize was subject to a discount of 15 per cent. We understand that a motion has been made for a new trial. The Attorney General of the United States and Thomas Swann, Esq. for plaintiff; Gen. Walter Jones, for defendant.

THE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

The Pittsburgh Statesman of December 4, says—the public feeling is in considerable anxiety to know the grounds on which Isaac Desha, son of the Governor of Kentucky, was arrested for the murder of Mr. Francis Baker, editor of the Mississippian, as stated in our last, we give the following particulars communicated by a gen[illegible] from Maysville, Ky.:—

It appears that Desha fell in company with Mr. Baker at some place near Hayslick. After some conversation, by which he learned that Mr. Baker was travelling eastward, and intended calling on Capt. William Beckly, a relation of his living near Washington, he, Desha, offered to accompany him, to show him the way to that gentleman's, which offer was accepted. Nothing more was seen or heard of Mr. Baker until he was found several days afterwards in the woods, covered with logs and rubbish, with his throat cut from ear to ear! The back of his head was much bruised, supposed to have been occasioned by the strokes of a large whip in Desha's possession, and the thumb of his right hand had been cut—apparently while resisting the knife of the murderer. Desha, we learn, was met near the place where the murder was committed by a lad who asserts that his hands and clothes were bloody, and that he was carrying a bridle which was also bloody. The horse of the deceased was found in the possession of Desha; and a shirt Desha had on, on being compared with Baker's, was found to be of the same quality, with the mark cut out in precisely the same place where Baker's name was written on the other.

These circumstances, and perhaps a check for a large amount seen in Desha's possession, caused him to be arrested; and so great was the excitement in the neighbourhood that the jail in Flemingsburgh, where he was confined, had to be guarded to prevent an enraged populace from breaking in, and violently putting to immediate death the man charged with this atrocious crime. —This statement we give as we received it, without vouching for its correctness. The Kentucky papers are silent on the subject, perhaps in deference to the feelings of their Chief Magistrate.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

The bill for incorporating the People's Bank at Trenton, has passed the two branches of the Legislature, and become a law; and also the bill to incorporate the New Jersey Bleaching and Dye Company.

The Hackensack bank bill, the Monmouth Bank bill, and the Newark Ferry Company bill, with banking privileges, are before the house on a third reading.

The act passed last year abolishing imprisonment for debt in New Jersey, has been repealed at the present session of the legislature.

SHIP COLUMBIAN.

The Providence, R. I. Journal contains the following particulars of the loss of the ship Columbia of Philadelphia—upon which so large an amount has been insured in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore:—

Extract from a Journal kept on board.

The American ship Columbian, Capt. George Folke, from Boston, towards Philadelphia, left Mass. on the 25th April, and with fresh breezes steered to the lat. of 11, N. on the 1st day of May; from which period experienced light winds, as did not reach the Island of St. Barbe, lat. 7, 30 N. long. 57, 7 d. W. until the 10th—found a current setting to the westward, after passing St. Thomas. The light winds were generally from S. E. to S. W. which rendered it impossible to get to windward of the two shoals we were approaching, (the Severn and Magdelen.) Capt. Foulke, having a temptation to bear away for the straits of Bahama, made every effort in his power to clear the shoals by standing N. E. by N. on the starboard tack, when the wind would enable him. The log-line, by the land we had passed, worked excellent. Capt. Foulke, was well aware we were near the Severn, by having taken a star at midnight, S. by E. with the star bearing by S. Being near the lat. of the Severn, to avoid approaching it farther in the night, stood N. E. by N. when thinking we were at least 10 miles to the eastward of the Severn, allowing for Westerly current, tacked ship and stood S. by E. with a good look out at the mast head, the chief mate and a sailor.—Mr. Engle returned from the mast head and informed the captain who was then on the forecastle, that there was no appearance whatever of a shoal. The man at the mast head, of course, was desired to keep a good look out. The mate was but a few minutes on deck, when at half past 6, to our great astonishment the ship struck, and the rocks were visible under the bows. All sail was instantly hove aback, and the ship's head paced off, and she forced about half her length astern. The jolly boat was sent out to sound around the ship—found only one direction, N. E. by which it would be impossible to get off, and that unfortunately to the windward, and the wind fresher than it had been for several days, with a heavy swell from the eastward. Sent the jolly boat out with a kedge anchor and laid it N. E. from the ship, roused upon it without effect—sent the long boat out in the same direction with the stern anchor, hove on it, and the ship went about half her length astern, and forced her stern post on a rock—having only twelve feet of water an attempt was made to get a bower anchor out, but it was found impossible to pull to the windward. By this time the ship beat very heavy and unshipped her rudder; and as she had not made an inch of water, all hands concluded it was best to lighten the ship. The hatches were opened and cargo threw overboard. After having filled the sails, as a last effort to force her ahead, at 4 P. M. she began to make water, immediately bilged and filled. It was then agreed, on consultation, to proceed to the nearest European settlement. At a quarter past 5 P. M. we abandoned the wreck, with ten people in the long boat, and five in the jolly boat; and after being exposed for 78 hours, to all the inclemencies of the weather, in open boats, being deprived of our rest, and nearly exhausted by the labour at our oars, we arrived at Minto, at 7 P. M. and were hospitably received on board the Gun Boat, No. 18. The commander took captain Foulke with him to the resident Colonel, (de Fountain) who ordered all the vessels that could be procured to proceed to the wreck, to save some of the property if possible. The next morning Capt. Foulke, with a part of his crew, with the gun boat and vessels, sailed for the wreck. But after being out several days, they met with head winds, and being nearly out of water, they all put back to Balora, with the exception of one boat, in which Captain F. with four of his men proceeded to the wreck; but they found it in such a situation, as rendered it impossible to save any thing, as the sea was making a clear breach over her; and returned after an absence of thirteen days. During their absence, the remainder of us were employed in drying the few clothes we had saved from the wreck. We had an allowance of pork, beef and rice, served out to us each week, but it was so scanty, that we were obliged to sell some of our clothing to supply the deficiency.

Philadelphia Police Office, Dec. 15.

PROFESSOR VS. PROFESSOR.—M'Glue, a Watchman, brought up for a hearing, two Frenchmen, charged with being drunk, fighting and disturbing the public peace, both styling themselves Professors, the one of the art of fencing, the other of dancing. After hearing the evidence, there was, in answer to questions put by the Mayor, an infinite display of grimace and attitude, and much abuse of the King's English; they cut and thrust at each other without mercy—they seemed only to agree in one thing, which was in endeavouring to persuade the Mayor that the Watchman must have been as drunk as themselves, or else he never, never could have treated in so unmannerly a manner, and without any regard to the rules of fencing and dancing, gentlemen of their dignified calling: that he was utterly devoid of taste and feeling: that he was a mere [illegible] could unceremoniously lodge a Professor in the Watch House, at 3 o'clock, on a cold morning. The Dancing Master had his lip slightly cut, lost a tooth, and his proboscis visibly scratched; the Fencing Master received a severe blow over the head, while exercising his gallantry towards a young lady, and before, as he declared, he had time to take attitude, and assume a guard that would have warded off the blow, and prostrated his miserable antagonist. He admitted that the application of the dancing master had brought tears into his eyes, and all the colours of the rainbow before them, but that it was purely the effect of chance, and not of science—and with a most emphatic shrug of the shoulders declared that his Honor would not admit of a minute examination. They were each fined under the act of Assembly for being drunk, admonished, and discharged.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Cooper is now performing at New-York. He is to supply the place of Mr. Booth, whose present engagement at our theatre terminates on Monday evening.

Mr. Conway is spoken of in Charleston in the highest terms of commendation as Hamlet, which he performed the first night of his appearance in that city.

Mrs. Mattocks, the celebrated veteran actress, who still lives and enjoys excellent health, was the original Widow Warren, in Holcroft's comedy of The Road to Ruin, and Miss Brunton, who afterwards married Merry, the Poet, and who died in America, was the original Sophia.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1824.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The re-appearance of ELIZA affords us considerable gratification, as she has ever been a favourite, and we shall still feel happy in conveying the inspirations of her Muse to the public.

We have received, and hastily perused, "Desultory Sheets, No. 1," and conceive them well worthy of a place in our paper, but would like, if the writer has no objections, to defer them until the commencement of the New Year, when they shall appear, without fail.

"The Triumph of Love," a poetical article of some length, and an essay from "Moses," will adorn our Poet's corner next week, at which time the article from our correspondent "M." whose effusions are always acceptable, will likewise be published.

The Presidential returns from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, are yet incomplete. Louisiana, which was supposed to be favourable to Mr. Clay, has returned Jackson electors. In consequence, the former gentleman looses his chance of being one of the three from whom Congress is to make a selection, should the people fail in their choice.

The Legislature of this State was engaged, on Tuesday, in balloting for a Senator of the United States. No less than nineteen persons were nominated. After three unsuccessful trials, the Convention adjourned, and was to meet again yesterday, when, it is expected, the election took place.

In noticing the proceedings of Congress, we have room for little else than an account of the ceremony attendant on the public receptions given to Gen. La Fayette, by the representatives of the nation, on his introduction to their honorable body, which took place on the 10th inst. It will be found in another part of our paper. The scene must have been truly magnificent and affectingly solemn.

Michael Monroe, alias James Wellington, one of the murderers of William Bonsall, was executed yesterday morning, according to sentence, at Chester, Pa. As is usual on such occasions, a large assemblage collected to witness the last struggles of this unfortunate and misguided man.

The Governor's Message is considered of importance, in such measure as it unfolds to view the progress of the improvements and internal resources of the state, and the relations subsisting between this and the other branches of the Republic—it is also expected to exemplify, by sound theory, how and in what manner the monies in the treasury may be employed to promote the objects of a wise and prudent administration of the public concerns, that the people may not be burthened with an unnecessary weight of taxes, during a time of exalted national prosperity. Although Mr. Shulze does not take that extensive view of affairs as did his predecessor, his message is not the less entitled to attention and respect. As we have been anticipated in the publication of it, we shall confine ourselves merely to a cursory view of its contents. The blessings of liberty and peace which we enjoy—our rising greatness—the firm and dignified policy of the general government—the arrival of General La Fayette, and the gratitude and regard manifested for him,—are subjects, in order, which are spoken of with partial feelings by the Governor, at the commencement of his message. He notices, with some minuteness, the unnecessary delay which frequently occurs in our courts, in the administration of the law; and recommends the adoption of measures calculated to lessen the grievance, as it subjects our citizens to the most flagrant injustice, and is attended with ruinous expense, and loss of time to parties and witnesses. This has been attributed to the facility afforded to writs of error from the Supreme Courts to the decisions of the inferior courts.—Whenever a case has been fairly tried, (says his excellency) it is a disgrace to any code of laws to have it remanded on any technical objection. The delay, on account of the absence of witnesses, is stated as another grievance, which it is proposed to remedy by the reading of their depositions—that the issue of "devisavit vel non," that is, whether the testator did or did not devise, when left to the jury, has been decided to conclude the right to the personal, but not to the real property of the deceased—in other words, that the party died with, and without making a will. He suggests that the issue, when found by the jury, should conclude the question with regard to the real, as well as to personal property, so that a man might not die both testate and intestate. On the subject of the commissioners appointed for promoting internal improvement, he says—"The act of the last session may be considered as the continuation of a system destined at no distant day to mingle the waters of the west with the Atlantic. Whenever the necessary information has been collected, and the practicability of canals in the western section of our state fully ascertained, it will be the part of a well regulated and wise policy, to extend, with a liberal hand, the fostering aid of the government. The resources of the state are fully equal with the enterprize, and every reliance may be securely placed upon the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens. From the information we have already obtained, there is but little doubt, that Pennsylvania presents the cheapest and best route for the connection of the western states with the Atlantic, in which event, we may confidently expect the aid of the general government in this national work, so incalculable in its advantages to the different states of our wide extended and extending confederacy." It is suggested to make an annual appropriation for the support of primary schools and colleges—to encourage the American Biographical Dictionary, compiled by a Pennsylvanian—to patronize agricultural societies—to revise the penal code, so as to apportion the penalty to the crime—and to suppress the habit of betting at elections, by depriving the party convicted of the right of suffrage. The state of Pennsylvania is indebted in the sum of $1,870,000, of which sum 280,000 is payable in 1829, 930,000 in 1841, and the remainder of the debt, 330,000, remains unprovided for. The annual expenses of the state government amount to about three hundred and ten thousand dollars—which have increased, and in all probability will continue to do so, with the increase of population. For the purpose of meeting the interest of the debt, paying the debt itself, and the ordinary expenses of government, the state has a revenue, arising in various ways, of about three hundred and forty thousand dollars, leaving a surplus of thirty thousand dollars. His excellency concludes by saying—"We have, gentlemen, a choice of evils, perpetual debt, or a provision for raising additional revenue. In presenting to you this statement, I have performed a conscientious duty. On you it will now devolve to apply a remedy, or resort to the temporary expedient of annual loans, to supply the pressing necessities of the state."

Extract of a letter from a young lady in Philadelphia, to her sister near Wilmington, (Del.)—communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.

We were informed that it was expected Mr. Summerfield would preach in Dr. Skinner's Church, and our party early proceeded to the place, which we found so completely crowded that it was with much difficulty we succeeded in getting footing within it. I had never before beheld so splendid a Church; its adornments exceeded any thing my imagination had formed; but, really, all the effect of this magnificence was lost to me, for I could not help but draw a parallel between the present manners of the sect, and the strict discipline, and simple habits of their conscientious forefathers. Organs, which have hitherto been considered as inadmissible into Presbyterian Churches, are now erected in many of them.

Mr. Summerfield was compelled to descend to the pulpit through the trap-door, the press of people without being too great to admit him through the usual entrance. To a casual observer, his features are not handsome; the pale and sallow tint of sickness is on his cheek; but his countenance is replete with sensibility. His voice, at first, does not surprise with any peculiar charms; but it unites the qualities of clearness and energy, in an eminent degree, and, at times, falls with a liquid softness upon the ear. His elocution is distinct and impressive, accompanied with very little gesture but what action he does use, seems to belong in his subject, and adds, by its appropriate grace, to the attraction of his oratory. There is something in his smile, which is inexpressibly lovely; and as he spoke of the promises of the gospel, its expression was so pure, so unearthly and winning in its meekness, that the remembrance of it will remain with me through life. He took for his text the words recorded in the 2d chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, 12th and 13th verses; and in handling this subject, he explained all that pertained to it, in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and carried the imagination back to centuries past, enlightening the understanding, on many points obscure and unintelligible to an ordinary intellect, or common view.—He spoke with the earnestness of one that was convinced of the truths he was delivering; he spoke with the solemn impressiveness of one who felt what he said, and so strong were his arguments, so mild were his persuasions, that almost an enemy to the gospel could not but love it, for the sake of the youthful and deeply interested pleader. With respect to his style, it is sweetly simple; no studied display of flowing cadences and well-turned periods—no sudden flights of eloquence, to amaze or amaze the line;—no threatening tones, nor declamatory censures—but all his looks and words breathing love and good will. He seldom introduces metaphors, or figures of speech; but when they do occur, they naturally arise out of the topic, and come in as just and beautiful embellishments. In the course of his remarks, he made a few strictures on the professing Atheist, and the practical one. "I have heard," said he, "of such an one as the former, but must disbelieve his existence; I never yet have have met with such a person; I think I never shall; I hope I never may! One who cannot see the footsteps of the Deity, above, beneath, around—who cannot trace him out in every conscious object—who does not acknowledge the spirit by which he lives and moves, and has his being, is not a man. A reasoning creature could no more question the existence of a God than doubt his own." He touched feelingly on the class last mentioned; on those who acknowledge their Maker with their lips, but deny him in their lives; and on the subject of spiritual pride, he was energetically eloquent. The meekness, the lowliness he described as essential to the christian character, and it borrowed an additional charm from the perfect simplicity, the unaffected modesty of his appearance; and I will venture to say, that no one could look upon his calm and peaceful countenance, without an inward wish for the same spiritual purity of mind which casts a heavenly lustre over him. I hoped he would have touched upon that subject which he had been described as particularly skilful in discussing. Nor was I disappointed. At the close of his sermon, he did, indeed, arrest our attention to those things which are the most interesting that can agitate the human mind. The grave, and eternity, were portrayed by him in a manner as indescribable as it is impossible to be forgotten. He adverted to his own feelings—he spoke of his own decay; and there was a slight faulter in his voice, as he stated how very soon his own lips might be sealed in silence and dust. He called the attention of the congregation especially to this matter, and admonished them how many now present would taste of death before another anniversary came around. I cannot describe what an impression these words produced, and how death-like was the silence over all, as he said, "For my own part, I know not what it is to die. I have yet to learn this last important lesson—I have yet to know its bitterness—and the last enemy yet remains to be conquered; but, however weak, nature may shudder and tremble to pass through the dark valley. I have faith in those promises which say, 'When through the deep waters, I will be with thee; and through the fires thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flames kindle upon thee; fear not, for I am with thee.'" He afterwards mentioned a few words in approbation of the "Hospitable Society," but his extreme weakness soon obliged him to desist, yet not before he had beautifully expatiated on the virtue of charity. A collection was then taken up. (I thought the money uselessly expended in the splendid carpeting, cushions, footstools, &c. would have been much more commendably spent in alms to the society for whose relief exertions were now making. After quiet was again restored, it was several minutes before Mr. S. could command sufficient strength to stand up. When he once arose to address the audience, a death-y paleness overspread his face; but as he continued to speak, his countenance brightened with the kindling animation of his soul. His concluding prayer was an exquisite summary of all that he had spoken, and in this I thought he even surpassed himself. A hymn concluded the exercises of the morning.

You will ask, were your expectations fully realized in regard to him? I emphatically answer, yes! But there were many disappointed who expected to hear only a fine orator, for in this respect (at least in the general acceptation of the term) he is doubtless excelled.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is an extract from the minutes of a stated meeting of the corps of Philadelphia Cadets, held on Monday the 13th inst.

Resolved, That the receipt of a communication directed to the commanding officer of the company, signed "M. S." enclosing a sum of money for the use of the Band, be acknowledged through the public prints, and the thanks of the company respectfully tendered to the generous donor.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11. Brig Bella, Bat, Havana, 16 days, Coffee, &c.
Brig Happenstance, Mills, Bogg of Island, 12 days, Salt.
13. Brig Cyrus King, Turks Island, 13 days, Salt.
Ship Lancaster, Wayne, London, 67 days, Joiner.
Brig Fanny Dunkley, Havana, 18 days, Coffee, &c.
15. Brig Margaret Bartleman, Alstrunz, 10 days, Coffee and Sugar.
16. Brig Stephen Girard, Craigsted, Port au Prince, 13 days, Coffee, &c.
Brig American, Moore, St. Jago de Cuba, 24 days, Coffee and Wax.
20. Schr. George Washington, Dawson, Alexandr, 19 days, Cochineal, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 11. Schr. Mariana, Pepper, Nevis, W. I.
Schr. Warren, Hennegin, Havana.
Brig Mary, Harrison, Sumana.
Schr. James, Blunt, West Indies.
13. Ship Thalia, Butler, Gibraltar.
Brig Hann h and Rebecca, Eldridge, Havana.
Brig Rose, Pickle, Madeira and Gibraltar.
Brig Bevan, M'Kenzie, St. Thomas.
Brig Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas.
Ship Tuition, Hayes, Havana.
Brig America, Hall, Marseilles.
Schr. Eagle, Wheaton, Spanish Main.
Brig Antelope, Cate, Maracaibo.
15. Brig Siren, Francis, New Orleans.
18. Brig Sarah Ann, Skillen, Marseilles.
Brig Adriana, Champney, Fernambuco.
Schr. Fame, Silbert, Alvarado.
17. Brig Mary, Bacon, Kingston, Jam.
Brig Count, Johnson, Kingston, Jam.
Brig Cora, Porter, Mandland, Santa Cruz.
Schr. Maria, Richardson, Aux Cayes.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. THOMAS COOPER, merchant, to Miss ELIZA H. CLEMENT, daughter of the late Mr. John Clement, of Darby township, Delaware county.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. by Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. ISAAC SIUGOARD, merchant, to Miss CLARICK SOUZA, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. at Pottsgrove, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. ABRAHAM LARDEN, of Philadelphia, to Miss RACHEL HIESTER, of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, by the Rev Dr. Mayer, Mr. JOSEPH SPEARS, of this city, to Miss ELIZA PARKER, of Moyamensing.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, CHARLES GOODMAN, Esq. to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Andrew Thatcher.

On Thursday evening, 11th November, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. GEO. G. WENT, of the city of New-York, to Miss MARTHA KENNEDY, of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 17th instant, Mr. R. C. MARTIN.

On Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst. Mrs. JANE HUMES, wife of John Humes, Esq.

On Wednesday morning last, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHYANT.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. Mrs. SOPHIA D. wife of Robert E. Gray.

On the 12th inst. at Germantown, Mrs. ANN KEYSELL, aged 93, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

On Monday evening, the 13th inst. after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM LOCKIE, a native of Scotland.

On Sunday evening, the 12th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. J. B. SCHULL.

On Friday morning, the 10th inst. in the 37th year of her age, MARY, wife of James M. Shaw.

On Sunday morning, the 12th inst. after a long and painful illness, Miss ELIZA CAMPBELL.

On Saturday, the 11th inst. Mr. NICHOLAS KLISE, in the 73d year of his age.

On the evening of the 10th inst. MARY, the wife of Mr. Joseph Trubeater, aged 26.

On Sunday morning, the 12th inst. after a severe illness, Mr. WILLIAM GARWOOD, aged 44.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst. GEORGE CROMWELL, in the 21st year of his age. The circumstances attending this young man's death were peculiarly distressing;—he being crushed by the falling in of the top of an oven, inside of which he was at work. His virtues were many and his faults but few. A dutiful son, a kind brother, and an affectionate friend, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him. His untimely departure will be deeply felt by an uncommonly large circle of friends—while his generally upright walk of life, affords them a well founded hope that he has only left this world of trouble, to dwell with his Creator above.—S. B.

We have been called upon with no common sorrow, to notice the death of Capt. WILLIAM R. GARDNER, of this city. With a heart alive to the noblest feelings, he sought upon the ocean the means of subsistence, and generously distributed those means in aiding to the comforts of the autumn of his being.—Possessing the genuine frankness as characteristic of a seaman, his hand was never closed against victimes poverty, or his tongue polluted by servile flattery.—In the bloom of manhood, while pleasure was weaving her magic web, and hope painting that eminence which his early success warranted, he fell before the unsparing pestilence, in a strange land, far from the dear friends who would have smoothed his dying pillow and whispered peace to his parting soul.—J. S.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	26	41	70
New York,	29	30	59
Baltimore,	21	11	32

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 172 Cherry st. the 1st house above 6th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 2 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for Cash.—aug 14

KRETMBORG & HAGKDORN, No. 68 South Second st. have for sale a large assortment of Cherished Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviar and other fish sauces, Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 169

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 169 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 165 Vine street.—3

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

NEW CLOTH STORE,
No. 298 Market Street.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at a small advance on auction prices, the following goods:

Superfine, Middling, and Low-priced Cloths,		
do	do	do Cassimeres,
do	do	do Satinetts,
do	do	do Coatings,

Double Milled Drab Cloths, Pelisse Cloths, Fashionable and Low-priced Vestings, Cords, Velvets, Blankets, Baizes, &c. &c.

J. SUMMERL.

dec. 18, 1824.—6t*

Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected Complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any human being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which it may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a common cold has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of these symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight, there can be little or no occasion for medicine, which, for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which too few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and effectious if taken according to the directions.

For sale at THATCHER & THOMPSON'S, N. W. corner of Market and Second Streets, and at No. 24 LOMBARD STREET.—Price, 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Philada. 11 mo. 16th.—6t

LOST,

ON Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, a SATIN STRIPED RETICULE, containing a Silver Thimble, a Pocket Handkerchief, and a piece of Ladies' Needle Work; the Handkerchief and Needle Work both marked, in Turkey ink, with her name, in full. Any person finding the same, will confer an obligation on the owner by leaving it at No. 39 South Fourth st. 2

Dec. 18

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock, precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of French Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers,
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Pennsylvania Museum and Menagerie.
No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—*16 Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds,—The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large bowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species ever imported into America.—A LLAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed.—A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and vigorous Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most vicious and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stool in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet vaulting in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his toe, or on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somersett in the flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance and want of security of the keeper, renders this exploit both more dangerous and terrible, than the flaming feat of the celebrated Mr. Stoker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Preparted SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to all, 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high, containing four rooms, each 22 feet wide, and 124 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and entry to it, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit on a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FARM in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester and State of New-Jersey, situate on Cedarmill Creek, 13 miles from Camden, 2 miles from the River Delaware; Containing 132 Acres, 20 of Meadow, 5 of Cedar Swamp, and the remainder Arable Land, divided into 5 fields, a two story Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen, two Barns, Cribhouse, with other out buildings, together with an excellent Apple Orchard. The public Road leading from Bridgeborough to Repaupa runs through the premises, and a packet which runs twice a week to Philadelphia in the summer season leaves near the same. Any person wishing to buy will first view the Farm—For further particulars apply to the Subscriber living thereon. WILLIAM BECKETT.

12mo. 18th, 1824—30*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the evening of the 14th inst. from the Subscriber, living in Buckley Township, Philadelphia County, an indented Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named SAMUEL POULSON, about 19 years of age, a native of New-Jersey, near Salem. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, has black curly hair, round shouldered, is very mild and talkative. Took with him a blue cloth roundabout, two waistcoats, one cloth one of the same colour two pair of dark mixture cloth pantaloons, two fur hats, one new and the other half worn, and two pair of lined boots, with iron heels on each pair. Whoever takes up the said Runaway and confines him in Philadelphia jail, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid by

JACOB HOFFMAN.

N. B.—All masters of vessels and others are forbidden to carry off or harbour said runaway, at their peril.

dec 11—3t*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULSON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment: and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 69 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S. RISLEY,
dec 18—tf Administrator.

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 140 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He wishes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent toothache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the exact remedies for mitigating violent toothache, which will be applied gratuitously.

dec 18—6m*

FEMALES,

MAY have all the operations necessary for the preservation of their teeth performed for one dollar, and for filling the teeth only, Fifty Cents, and for fixing teeth in the mouth ON STUMPS, One Dollar each tooth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction.

Office, No. 172 Vine Street, between 20th & 21st.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

dec. 18

ELIAS HICKS'S SERMONS.

PROPOSALS by Joseph and Edward Parker, No. 171 Market Street, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, a series of EXTEMPORANEOUS DISCOURSES by ELIAS HICKS. Delivered at the several Friends' Meetings of Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown, Falls, and Trenton, in 12th Month, 1824. Taken in Short-hand by M. T. C. Gould.

Conditions.—This work will be printed in octavo, on a fine paper and good type, and will contain 12 sermons and about three hundred pages.—The work will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and fifty cents per copy.—Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the eleventh for their trouble.—The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publication.—The price to non-subscribers will be two dollars. dec 18—3t

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,
Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

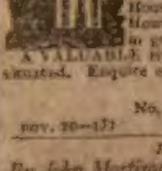
J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.—Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.—Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 42 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 91 Acres,
Six Miles from the City.



The Improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, &c. a thriving Orchard. The whole in good cultivation. Also,

A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT in the City, pleasantly situated. Enquire of

CHARLES GEORGE,
No. 118, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

nov. 20—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
By John Mortimer, for Job Palmer, 74 S. Second st
The American Monthly Magazine,
FOR DECEMBER, 1824.

CONTENTS.—The Small Critic; New and Masters; Provincial Literature, No. II; A Reverie; Pedigree Learned; Mary Irvine; Family Pride, &c.; Sketch of the celebrated Duchess of New Castle; Interesting Sabbath in the North of Ireland; Poor Jackson; Extraordinary instance of Maternal Presence of Mind; Remarks on the Moral Character of Lord Byron; Pride of Ancestry.

Poetry.—The Orphan Soldier's Vow; The Orphan Soldier's Song; Sonnet; Castleken, an Irish Historical Tale.

Miscellaneous.—Retrospect of Politics; To Subscribers.

dec 18—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BOATSMAN'S SONG.

1.

When eve spreads her veil o'er the sun's hidden bcow,
"And day-light no longer illumines the vale,"
When the birds all industrious to Morpheus bow,
'Tis then, oh! 'tis then, that I trim my light sail.

2.

When lovers repeat what they've oft vowed before,
When the nightingale's notes the bright sunshine bewail,
When the villagers "trip it" with glee at each door,
'Tis then, oh! 'tis then, that I trim my light sail.

3.

On the banks of the Schuylkill sweet Polly I find,
When my flute softly echoes o'er hill and o'er dale,
says I, Polly, my dear, as so fresh blows the wind,
"Wont you enter and help me to trim my light sail?"

4.

Then far down the stream o'er the ripple we glide,
The hours glide as fast whilst the tale her sweet tale,
But cherry-cheek'd Polly is placed by my side,
And jointly we trim our bright batteau's light sail.

5.

When the hour comes for parting we kiss and adieu,
There is no one to watch or with fears to assail,
Oh! sweet is the hour my dear Poll, when with you
On the Schuylkill's soft ripple I trim my light sail.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

SAINT ASPINQUID.

From an old Newspaper.

Saint Aspinquid was born in the year 1588, and was more than 40 years of age when he was converted to christianity; he died May 1, 1682, on Mount Agamenticus, where his sepulchre remains to this day. On his tomb stone is still to be seen this couplet,

Present useful; absent wanted;
Lived desired; died lamented.

The Sachems of the different tribes attended his funeral obsequies, and made a collection of a great number of wild beasts to do him honor by a sacrifice, on the occasion, agreeably to the custom of those nations;—and on that day were slain accordingly—

Do ks	25	Ferrets	110
Does	67	Raccoons	520
Bears	99	Muskquashes	900
Moose	56	Fishers	501
Wolves	240	Ermines	3
Wild Cats	83	Porcupines	38
Catamounts	3	Weasels	30
Foxes	432	Martins	832
Buffaloes	32	Woodchucks	89
Otters	400	Rattlesnakes	112
Beavers	620		
Minks	1500	Total	6711

He was a preacher of the Gospel to 68 different nations, for 40 years, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Californian Sea.

DR. FRANKLIN.

A gentleman who had visited Mr. Jefferson many years since, wrote thus to his correspondent:—"I wish I had time to detail to you all the topics of conversation, but I must not omit an anecdote he told me of Dr. Franklin. Mr Jefferson and the Doctor were some time together in Paris. They dined one day with a large party, consisting of many distinguished characters of France and several Americans. The Abbe Raynal and Dr. Franklin, the two celebrated philosophers, had much conversation: among others things the Abbe observed, that in America all animals degenerated; and he made many learned and profound observations, especially to show this effect of the climate on the people, although so recently from a European stock. The Doctor listened with his usual patience and attention, and after the Abbe had finished, pleasantly remarked, that where a difference of opinion existed, it was the custom in deliberate assemblies to divide the house; he therefore proposed that the Europeans should go to one side of the room, and the Americans to the other, that the question might be fairly taken.—It was accordingly done. It happened that all the Americans present were stout men, full of life, health and vigor, while all the Europeans were small, meagre and dwarfish. The Dr. cast his eye along the lines, and with a smile proclaimed his victory to the mortified Abbe, whose theory was so completely overthrown by the demonstration before him, which he had the candor to acknowledge on the spot.

PHILOSOPHIC COURTSHIP.

Sir Isaac Newton was persuaded by one of his friends to marry; he excused himself in saying he had no time to court a wife; his friends and they would assist by sending to his apartment a woman of worth.—He thanked them for their offer, and promised to receive a visit from her: his friends applied to the woman, and requested her to dispense with the usual ceremonies of courtship, and wait on the philosopher, which she consented to do.—When she came to his apartment and produced her letter of recommendation he received her politely; filled and fired his pipe; sat down by her side; took hold of her hand, and conversed on the subject.—Before they had brought the points to a close, some questions about the magnitude and motion of the heavenly bodies struck his mind with such force, that he forgot what he was about—he turned his eyes up to heaven, took the pipe out of his mouth, with his left hand, and being lost in his study, without design, took the lady's hand, which he held in his own, and with one of her fingers crowded the tobacco in the bowl of his pipe; held it there so long that her heart as well as her finger took fire, and she in a huff sprung and went off, leaving the philosopher to finish his study alone.

In England it is well known that the Yankees are ridiculed with the name of Bumbkins. An English lady on a tour through the northern part of this country, passing a field of pumpkins inquired what they were? Her companion replied that they were pumpkins. "Barbarous wretches!" exclaimed the lady, (mistaking the name for bumpkins,) "barbarous wretches, to bury their friends with their heads out of ground!"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO FARMERS.

It is time now to collect your ploughs, harrows, hoes, scythes, &c. together, and put them away in good order. Many farmers lose more by exposure of their implements to the weather, than by actual wear. In collecting your winter fuel, collect also and haul home a quantity of posts, to be wrought on stormy days through the winter.

Pork.—Many persons suppose a universal sameness in pork, and that, if it be sufficiently fattened, it will be palatable; but such is not the uniform fact. Pork may be fat, and yet, so far from palatable, may be disgusting. Indian corn is unquestionably the best food for swine; but even with this food, much depends upon the mode of feeding. Irregularity in feeding, not unfrequently produces fever and other disease, which injures the flavour of the meat. Rye, potatoes, and escullents, constitute poor pork, and worse lard. Hogs feed best in the open field, where they can have plenty of exercise, which promotes digestion, and increases the appetite. When they acquire so much fat as to render them listless about coming to be fed, it is best to put them into a smaller enclosure, and then, Indian corn, ground very fine, with pure water, should constitute the principal articles of their diet for some months. Pure Indian meal is now profitable food, and easie of digestion than whole grain. Over-feeding cloys the appetite, and can only be corrected by starving. Swine, as well as cattle, will eat much more in clear cold weather, with north-west wind, than in warm weather with southerly wind.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unnecessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1822.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collier & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 101 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Riddick, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lelieuvre & Sexton, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature as a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 31 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. (15—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 60, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Coupling Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smiths' Turning,
Mill, Whip, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bottoms, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. nov. 20—6m

TO MANUFACTURERS

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Aylmer Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Elihu Rich. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White-more's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

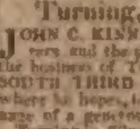
Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 148, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 160 acres, 41 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 80 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.



There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 42 feet front by 32 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighborhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarkborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden. JOHN V. CLARK.

nov. 6—tf

Just Received, and for Sale, at the BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street, where may be had a variety of other books.

A debate on Christian Baptism, between the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, a Baptist, held at Washington, Kentucky, which terminated after six days argument, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable congregation; in which are interspersed, and to which are added, Animadversions on different treatises on the same subject, written by Dr. J. Mason, Dr. S. Baldwin, Rev. E. Ford, Rev. J. Campbell, Rector Armstrong, and the Rev. J. Walker.——BY ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. dec. 11—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure. If high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accommodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Messrs Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Swazey, notwithstanding some persons have taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Foster & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to print by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine to use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the past years were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysms of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 167 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 113 Market street; EDWARD R. GARRIGUES, No. 234 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUDT, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 134 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and General Stock, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LESLE.

Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 9, 1824. (nov 27—3m

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Cooper's Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door. Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and many varieties of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

oct. 27—tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the Instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments to be paid on or before the first day of Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.

Fifth Mo. 1, 1824. (nov 20—3m*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Cooper's Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door. Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and many varieties of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

14th Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 8th Jan. 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$370,760
22,100 Blanks.			
34,220 Tickets at $9.			

The Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERIES offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme, the ticket of which have been taken by engagement to as great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.

J. B. YATES. } Managers.
oct. 20—tf A. M'INTYRE. }

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THIS is to certify, that I was afflicted with a wen on my throat for twenty years, it was small when I first perceived it, but in time it increased to a considerable size and extended each side of my neck to the jugular veins and protested even with my chin, it had cancerous and became extremely painful. I had despaired of having it cured and thought it would have been the cause of my death in a short time as it greatly distressed me when I took my food. An operation of the knife was considered dangerous. At length seeing an advertisement in the Daily Advertiser, last month, of a Wen, weighing 3 1-2 ounces, extracted from the neck of Elizabeth Belfird, living in Pelington Township, Bucks County, without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, No. 3, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

I applied to him on the 20th of the same month, and in a short time he extracted it by medicines applied to the affected part, with much less pain than I expected; and in six days after it was extracted, the Doctor returned to the city, and left the wound to suppurate, which was healed in five weeks after, and left but a slight scar. I publish this for the information of those who are afflicted.

Witness my hand, PRISCILLA BENSON.

Upper Providence, Delaware County, 10th month, 27, 1823.

Present at the operation, Thomas Bishop, Jane Jeffers.

dec. 11—3m.

New & Accommodating Store.

JOSHUA COWPLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HARDWARE Business, at No. 21 South Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gilt, mahogany and other frames,
Brass Andirons,
Fenders,
Knives and Forks,
Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots,
Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Stair Rods,
Bellows,
Tollette Glasses,
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays and Waiters,
Bread Baskets,
Plated Table Castors,
Curtain Pins,
Plated and Steel Snuffers and Trays.

Needles, and a handsome assortment of other articles in the Fancy line.—Also, Patent wood Boxes, Tea & Coffee and Saucepans, together with an assortment of Iron Pots, Skillets, and a great variety of other articles suitable for housekeepers. Dec. 4—tf*

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No. 79 NORTH SECOND STREET, three door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES RISDON.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec 11—3m

Mortimer & Wiltbank,

HAVE removed their office from No. 140 Walnut street to No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the property for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives much more publicity to the views and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its readers.

MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage.

nov. 20—tf

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,

No. 3 South Sixth Street,

LADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets; making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making business. nov. 20—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO Rent a large and extensive building suitable for almost any kind of a Manufacturing Establishment, situated on Rush-Hill, fronting Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill South Streets, which the subscriber will lease or rent for any term of years;—together with a new and complete STEAM ENGINE, attached to the above establishment of twelve horse power, or more.—The above building is 40 feet deep by 30 feet front, exclusive of a convenient Engine Room and Counting Room, where also the Subscriber has and there will may be carried on, an extensive Smithing Establishment.

Any person wishing further information respecting the above Establishment, will please call on the Subscriber,

JONATHAN COFFEE,
No. 232 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

SMITHING REMOVED.

J. COFFEE, of the late firm of Clark & Coffee, having removed a part of his Smithing Establishment from Rush-Hill, to the late Established stand of the said firm, at the Corner of the Ridge Road and Vine-street, where he will continues to execute all orders in his line of business with promptness.—Having made all the machinery for upwards of 20 years for the late *Oliver Evans*, and latterly for his successors, Messrs. Rush & Mahlingburg, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to those who may favour him with any kind of wrought Iron Machinery.

Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, he hopes still by his attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. nov. 17—tf.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

LICENSED PAWN BROKER, No. 197 North Fifth street, third door from the corner of Vine street, respectfully informs the public that he advances money on deposit, upon reasonable terms. No deposits taken from Minors or Apprentices. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

N. B. Persons who may have had articles stolen from them, are requested to give the earliest information as above. nov 27—3t*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,	4 00	to 4 50
Do. do. do. Monroes,	3 50	3 75
Do. do. do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's do. do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,	87 1-2	1 00
Do. fine Shoes, do.	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	62 1-2	75
Ladies' Velvette Slippers,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. Bootheels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,	87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,	50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.	75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. June 19—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 15—tf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At 245 North street, above Sixth.

W. TAIT begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a considerable stock of goods, calculated for Christmas Presents —such as Ladies' Work Boxes, Dress Combs, Thread Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, Memorandum Books, &c. of his own manufacture, which he warrants superior to the imported goods of the same kind. Also, Choice Cutlery and Silver Trinkets. nov. 27—6t

A New Song, to an Old Tune, &c.

For months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
While passing through the market place
To see John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly paus'd, swar well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, see his bird,
And hear the Cock's sweet chime.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then hark all you who cash can spare,
And buy a Ticket by.

[illegible] many drew the highest prize,
[illegible] no new rejoice,
For [illegible] have cash to serve a friend
And [illegible] my glass of wine;
The [illegible] said he GUESS, he has the cash,
And [illegible] there unless do lie,
While [illegible] welcomes old and young,
With [illegible] Fortune's shrine.
Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man, &c.

If you can't buy a whole bar, try a half, a quarter, or an eighth—[illegible] cash but cannot trust you. The following brilliant [illegible] will be drawn on the 8th of January ensuing, all [illegible] and the lucky holder of the fifty thousand [illegible] a second time for the cash. Office is always at [illegible].

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class—New Series, Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Packages embracing all the [illegible] had by certificate of the following [illegible] numbers may [illegible]; Sub-[illegible]

Whole packages of 20 tickets, [illegible] $128; each do. $64; [illegible] do. $32; eighth do. $16.

Whole Tickets, $9 00—Halves, $4 50—Quarters, $2 25—Eighths $1 12.

Orders received for Tickets in the [illegible] New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY [illegible] OFFICE,
NO 44, SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spanish Dollars. dec. 11—tf

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES.

P. I. DECKER

AGAIN renders his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the increasing patronage which has been bestowed, and trusts his future attention to business will merit a continuance. He begs leave to inform the public that the following capital prizes were sold in their Office, within the last ten days, viz.

Register 3343 - - - $50,000 Dollars.
1831 - - - 20,000
18097 - - - 10,000

He has also, within a short period, sold a number of prizes of 5000 dollars, one of 4000, six of 1000, and a number of 100, besides 20's, and minor prizes in proportion, which he has paid to the fortunate adventurers. He has now on hand a select number of [illegible] splendid Fourteenth Class, New Series, of the CANAL LOTTERY. Which is superior to any [illegible] the United States, and from its judicious arrangement [illegible] opportunities to mend a broken fortune, or [illegible] which are rarely to be met with.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960